The Evening Times

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Monthly by Carrier:
orning, Evening, and Sonday. Pifty Cents
centing and Sonday. Thirty-five Cents
vening and Sonday. Thirty-five Cents s Mail:
Test, Morning, Evening, and Sanday, 86.00
Months, Morning, Evening, and Sunday, 2 00
ee Months, Morning Evening, and Sunday 1 75
Avar, Morning and Sunday 4 00
Months, Morning and Sunday, 2 25
e. Months, Morning and Sunday, 2 25
e. Months, Morning and Sunday, 2 25 e Months, Morning and Sunday..... Vear, Evening and Sunday..... Months, Evening and Sunday... Months, Evening and Sunday... Telephone | Editorial Reoms. 486 Numbers. | Editorial Reoms. 1640 Numbers. | Circulation Department. 263

LIRCULATION STATEMENT circulation of The Times for the week end-by 15, 1899, was as follows: 274,533 Daily average (Sunday, 20,875, excepted). 42,276

The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chl-cago, hereby certifies that it has, by its expert examiners, proven and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, of Washington, B. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of May, 1829, was 40,572 copies. This is GUARANYFED to the advertisers of the country has bond of the one in Public and This is GUARANTEED to the advectment of unitry by a bond of \$50,000 in the Fidelity and posit Company of Maryland, deposited with a Northwestern National Rank, of Chicago.

ADVERTISERS GUARANTEE COMPANY,
By J. R. MASON, President.

THE TIMES must be terrely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be preserved, and only manuscripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

Readers of THE TIMES who may at any tim be unable to procure copies of it at any news-stand or railroad station, or on railroad trains, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of the fact.

THE TIMES, in all its editions, Morning, Evening, and Sunday, will be mailed to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses clumged

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1899.

The course of events since the beginning of the present Administration ought vicinity as the leaves in Vallombrosa. incline even a skeptic to a certain belief in an overruling Providence. If there came the De Lome affair and the Maine quent events seem to point that way. disaster, and a dozen smaller events in

mised that Dewey could take the risk of going into Cavite Bay to annihilate the spanish fleet, and come out unscathed from the conflict.

The latest instance of this logic of events is the correspondents' round robin. It has come at precisely the right time to have the greatest possible effect on the minds of the people. It is going to be almost impossible to counteract the effects of this letter except by decided and straightforward action—the very means, which, apparently, the Administration will not use unless forced to do so. The correspondents' round at the first of the parently, the Administration will not use unless forced to do so. The correspondents with the ground of that little boy bought and fired in innocent mitted to march away through a little corner which seemed to have been opened for them, that little boy bought and fired in innocent mitted to march away through a little corner which seemed to have been opened for them, that little boy bought and fired in innocent mitted to march away through a little corner which seemed to have been opened for them, the latter of the latte not have known that their protest would come at so opportune a time, and the Administration could not have dreamed that a company of men who risk everything by such a protest would take their professional careers in their hands and denounce the comorship of the War Department. The protest cannot be ignored. It might have been overlooked if it had come earlier; but the people are now beginning to think seriously about the campaign of 1900, and more than seriously about Algerism, and the man who is responsible for Alger's appointment. The letter is, coming at this time, a powerful blow at offi-

writers could have dreamed. take no notice of this document further than to make an informal suggestion to General Otis to avoid unnecessary friction. Such action, or, rather, inaction, is the one thing necessary to complete the effect of the letter. When public indignation began to boil over on the Cuban question, the Administration wisely paid enough time came to act. Thereby it gained a certain amount of credit. If the present meandering policy in regard to the Phillppines is continued, the correspondents will tell the truth about it; and, unless the censorship of despatches continues, the truth will reach the American people. If the despatches are suppressed the people will know it, and that before very long.

The Brooklyn Dynamite Outrage.

The striking street railway men in Brooklyn, for whom a great deal of public sympathy was felt and expressed as long as they kept within the law, have now forfeited it by the perpetration of an intolerable outrage upon the peace and good order of the community. It is always easy to ascribe the mobbing of cars and disorders in the streets to vicious persons not connected with the strike, but no such theory will apply to the deliberate destruction of a section of elevated railway with dynamite bombs.

The time has evidently arrived when the authorities will feel compelled to resort to extreme and severe measures of repression When any class of citizens, no matter what its grievances, so far ignores the rights of all other people, and resorts to the torch and bomb of anarchy to accomplish its ends, the merits of the struggle, intrinsically considered, at once diappear before the right and duty of society to protect itself. Probably, before this can be done adequately in the present instance, there will be further trouble and possibly loss of life, as happened in the case of the street railway strike in the borough of Brooklyn a few years ago. It is to be feared that the municipal government has not hitherto realized the gravity of the current situation, perhaps believing that the strikers would refrain from violence under the advice of leaders who should be intelligent enough to appreciate the value of the public sentiment, which, up to yesterand bomb of anarchy to accomplish its

day, was largely on the side of the mer and unfriendly to the corporation All that will be changed by the dynamit outrage, and it may be counted as certain that short work will be made of any further obstruction to travel in Brooklyn.

The Fate of Some Bibles. The statistician loves to quote his figure as an irresistible argument in support of his pet theories, but there are cases in which these figures are somewhat deceptive. One came to light the other day, and it is calculated to bring sorrow to the

hearts of the American Bible Society. The statistics furnished by this society have filled the minds of many good people with an innocent and solemn joy. When 2 25 1 25 they read that several thousand Bibles 1 00 have been experted to the Micronesian Islands they picture to themselves communities of brown-akinned savages, whose grandfathers ate tropical fruit, and sometimes missionaries, beneath the shade of spreading paims, in peaceful, but iniquitous ignorance-and they think of these people clothed in European raiment and sitting in the door of neat though humble dwellings, attentively reading the Bible. Counting one Bible to a family, it will be seen that under this regime a community could be converted quite swiftly. These gentle dreamers do not think of the numerous people in our land who own Bibles, bought with money not given to them by missionaries, and who allow the Bible to lie on the table in the parlor almost from one year's end to another, without being opened. It is seldom that you can see people sitting at the doors of their dwellings in this civilized and Christian land, engaged in reading the Scriptures. They are more likely to be perusing the story of the army beef scandal in their town newspaper. It will thus be seen then, judging from the general tendencies of human nature, the dreams of these good folk in regard to the South Sea Islands and other remote parts of the earth are probably not justified by the facts.

But it has remained for a missionary from China to tell of the use to which certain heathen once did put a consignment of Bibles. It seems that there was quite a demand for the Scriptures among the Chinese converts of a certain district, and when it was made known in the United States the Bible Society relaiced, and said, Surely we will attend to the wants of these benighted but earnest and right-thinking people. So they sent a consignment of eighty-four thousand copies of the Old and New Testament to that community of Mongolians, and Bibles were as thick in that

As everyone knows, it is a trait of human nature to enjoy getting things free. ever was a case in which the logic of If an emissary of the Grand Lama were to events completely and beneficently over- travel in the most enlightened part of this threw the designs of incompetent and unscrupulous people, the Spanish war would explaining his religion, written in the Tiseem to be one. In the beginning the plain betan tongue, he would probably have no duty of the Administration was so marked trouble in getting rid of as many copies out that a child might see it, but certain as there were people on his route. So it is astute capitalists were determined that not unreasonable to suppose that some of there should not be war if they could pre- | the Chinese took the Bibles without any went it and they worked to that end. Then definite intention of reading them. Subsc-

Pirecrackers - are made in China by quick succession, as if to furnish unques- the poorer class of Chinese in their homes. tionable proof to the whole people that The employer supplies a certain amount of war was necessary. And there was war, powder, which must be made into a given The result has already been an increased spirit of patriotism, a tendency to broader views of public questions, and a united country. Then came the hattle of Manila, and this, again, could not have been a spirit of deliberate contemplation from the secretary of the Bible Society gave his secretary of the Bible Society gave h sied that Dewey could take the risk of Fourth of July, some of the crackers which going into Cavite Bay to annihilate the that little boy bought and fired in innocent

> why Otis should prevent the ground of United States. Many of the returning soldiers declare that they will re-enlist if Mr. McKinley will only remove "Grandma" Otis and send a real general like Miles to take command. It was not a lack of patriotism or an unwillingness to fight the Tagals that caused the boys to demand their return and discharge. They simply would not consent to risk the needless sacrifice of health and life involved in the impo tent campaigning methods of Otis.

In British ministerial circles there is official rejoicing over the concessions to cial corruption and incompetence, and it the Uitlanders granted by the Boer Raad, will have a greater effect than even the which are announced as probably acceptable. We do not, however, hear that mili-It is said that the Administration will tary preparations have been suspended.

If the theory of the Pope's physician b correct there are several aspirants for the triple crown who will be too old by the time the present pontiff is through with it to even attempt its capture. Dr. Lapponi asserts that Leo XIII, potwithstanding his apparent feebleness, is blessed attention to it to fall into line when the with wonderful vitality, and has all the fibre of a man destined to become a cen tenarian.

It Is War All the Same.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.) The "Indianapolis Journal" thinks the present our is not a popular war. There have been there of that kind, but if the present situation in the Philippines is meant by war, it can be said that it is not of the seeking of this country, nor s there any solution with honor but to go for

Kaiser Crowding British Relatives.

(From the Spectator.)

The Duke of Connaught has finally decided not to give up his prospects in Great Britain for the sake of his reversionary right to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He has accordingly renounced the succession to the duchy for himself and his heirs, and it passes to the young Duke of Alhany, who, with his mother, will reside in Coburg and be educated as a German prince. He is only fifteen, and for the present the right to the Regency is settled on the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who is the Emperor William's candidate for the throne. The Coburgers seen content, but the motive of the whole transaction is not yet clearly explained, and there is a suspicion abroad that the Emperor William desires to oust the English Coburgs, and secure a duke who shall have no connection with that detestably liberal country. If he succeeds relatives of our Queen and her hushand will have lost three thrones, Hanover, Brunswick and Saxe-Coburg, in less than a generation. It must not be forgotten, however, that although Prince Alfred the reigning Duke, is in very bad health, he may live many years. (From the Spectator.)

SOLDIERS CRITICISE OTIS.

clunteers Comment Unfavorably Upon Their Commanding General. San Francisco, July 19.-Interviews with oldiers of the Oregon Regiment, which recently returned from the Philippines, after many months of active service in the field, show an almost unanimous sentiment in the rank and file that General Otis has bungled the campaign and is incompet-to command. The opinion of the men expressed in the following statements:

in the rank and file that General Otis has bungled the campaign and is incompetent to command. The opinion of the men is expressed in the following statements:

Corporal William Hurder, Company H: "I can perhaps voice the sentiments of the entire volunteer force in the Philippines directly under the charge of General Otis. Although my rank is corporal of Company II, of the Oregon Regiment, most of my time was occupied in the capscity of atmographer to General Otis. My opinion of the man as a hard worker in the clerical line coincides with the other men of my regiment. General Otis is not fit and nevel was fit to command and direct the work of the smy in the war against Aguinaldo and the Filipinos. It seems to me he is trying to prolong the war in every way possible. We have had many opportunities to make headway against the natives, but nothing was done, owing to the refusal of General Otis to allow his men to improve their opportunities. Repeatedly we have cornered the Filipinos in such a way that in my opinion it would have been an atter impossibility for them to escape ms. These advantages have always been neglected, on account of counter orders by our superior. Otis, as all the boys call him, merits the hame fally applied to him—The Old Woman. He seems to be earnest, but his seeming is not acting, and in consequence the United States Government should place a more capable man in his position. If the right man could be secured—such men as Lawton or Miles, for instance—the war in the Philippinos would be extremely short. It has been rumored among the boys at Manila that the war is being prolonged, with their live and health at stake, simply to keep the effects in good positions. Whether this is true or false I am not in a position to voice the sentiments of others, but as far as I am concerned, I firmly believe that this is the reason why Filipinos are allowed to continue the war. I zm in favor of any man but Otis."

Private Plumb, Company F: "I don't knew whether I am a of independent of the stands, should b

possibly be done would be to return him to his ciertical work."

Private Baufield, Company F: "Although I wouldn't like my sentiments on a subject of this kind to interfere with my discharge, still I will take the chance of stating that, in my opinion, the Government has not selected the right man to do the work against the Filiphnos."

Corporal Smith, Company E: "I am still in the army, and cannot express my opinion of General Otis without taking chances of a court-martial. When we are mustered out the boys will have a lot to tell which will interest the American public. The boys in Mamila would like to see General Miles in command."

Private J. N. Lindeay, Company C: "The soldiers in Manila refer to Otis as 'Grandma,' and I think they are about correct."

Private s. diers in Manila refer to Otis as Grandon.

I think they are about correct."

Private R. B. McMurray, Company C: "Miles, Lawton, Wheaton, or Funston would be an improvement on Otis. He is too slow."

Private T. McKinsey, Company B: "Otis lacks push, Whenever we had the natives on the run a halt was ordered, and they were allowed to set away."

Company B: "Every

"Otis is an old grandmother. In half a dozen instances we had the enemy cornered, and were ordered to cease firing. The natives were per-

want a general in Manila. Otis won't do. He is too slow."

Private R. Balsb, Company C: "General King was taken away and Lawton was held back when the enemy was coralled, and we could have disamued half their army. A better general than Otis is needed to direct the war."

Private B. F. Fromader, Company K: "If General Wheeler is only given command in Manila the boys will take heart. There is no energy in the present policy. When our soldiers took a town we were ordered out, and had to fight our way back to Manila."

Private L. R. Carry, Company H: "There is too much sympathy for the Filipinos at head-quarters. It looks to me as if Otis did not want to end the war."

Corporal Jack Warren, Company L, special scout during the entire campaign: "I rode shead of the army over all the ground covered by our brigade, and my judgment is that the Filipinos were not followed up fast enough. Washington or Otis held the men back. At Balliag we could have captured the enemy's supply train and also have captured thousands of natives, but a halt was ordered. We stood still, and, without firing a shot, saw the enemy get away with their supplies."

Private R. S. Tremont, Company H: "Orders

with their supplies."

Private R. S. Tremont, Company H: "Orders to hold back were more numerous than commands to advance. My humble opinion is that General Miles ought to be sent to Manila. He's the commander the rank and file want."

BELLS FOR WINDSOR CASTLE

An American Company to Equip th

English Royal Residence. New Haven, Conn., July 19 .- A contract for furnishing electric bells for Windson Castle has been awarded to the Nationa Electrical Manufacturing Company, of Milford. The contract calls for fifty firealarm boxes of the type known as the Na-tional model. They do not differ from the tional model. They do not differ from the pattern in use in most large residences and factories in America, but orders have been given to spare no expense on their construction. The specifications for the contract have not yet been submitted.

The Milford Company obtained the contract after a competition in which fifty English, French, and American manufacturers took part.

turers took part. DEALS IN TIMBER LANDS.

Large Lumber Mills to Be Erected in Garrett County, Md.

Oakland, Md., July 19.-More business is being done in real estate in this locality now than at any previous time in the history of Garrett county. There have been several very large land and timber deals lately which will not only bring large sums of me ey to the county, but will in addition thereto give employment to a large number of the laboring class.

WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT. goneillo Thinks the Filipinos Will

Never Be Conquered.
Paris, July 19.—The "Heraid's" Euro an edition publishes the following: Senor Agoncillo, who styles himself "President of the Philippine Commission," is still in Paris. With him are Senor Luna and General Ruego de Dios. Two other members of the commission, Dr. Losada and Captain Marti, are now in Hongkong A "Herald" correspondent interviewed

Senor Agoncillo on the present situation in the Philippines. Agoncillo said: "I have read the account in this morn-ing's 'Herald' of the difficulties of the

correspondents in Manila in getting their news out of the country. I have known this for a long time.

"The Manila new paier, 'La Oceana Espanola,' was suppressed by the military authorities out there because it expressed views contrary to these of the commanding general.

"The Filipinos have still the same ideas "The Filipinos have still the same ideas and ambitions they always had-namely, independence—and they will always fight for it. From our point of view, the Americans are really beaten, since they cannot hold their own, and it will be necessary to have many more thousand men to conquer the islands.

the islands.

"Look at this map, which represents Luzon. The Americans took Manila and advanced on Maiolos, and then to San Fernando, which is now abandoned by them

and occupied by the Filipinos. and occupied by the Filipinos.

"The campaign really centralizes about the railway line leading from Manila to Dagupan. But up to the present the Americans have only advanced as far as San Fernando. Toward the south of Manila the towns of Maguig, Binang, and Santa Cruz, bordering on Laguna de Bay, have been taken, but then abandoned, behave been taken, but then abandoned, be-cause the troops were required in the north, and because provisioning the army was difficult. All the district about San Pernando and Santa Cruz and the adjacent county is a swamp, and will continue to be

what is the result of the campaign?
"What is the result of the campaign?
"Nothing, so far as the Americans are concerned. The condition of the country in Luzon is what it was before the hostilities broke out with the Americans. It is mostly in the hands of the Filipinos, exmostly in the hands of the Filipinos, except that the Spanish hold the island of Jolo. Those portions of the island of Luzon which they formerly occupied are now held by the Filipinos.

"Besides Manila the Americans hold only Iloilo, Cebu, and Bacolod. But they do not hold the country adjacent to these towns, except in the case of Manila.

"This is exactly the position of the Americans. They have been carrying on war against us, continuing the work and trying to subdue us as the Spanish did ever time 1808 and since 1896, and we are not conquered yet

"The American people have been but im-the United States responsible for this present war, but I do not hold the American people in the United States responsible for it. "The American people have been but imperfectly informed by the United States officials as to the true position of affairs. The army is also responsible for the com-mencement of hostilities."

"If the Americans are determined to continue the war to the end what will be the Agoncillo laughed as he replied: "We shall continue to fight all the same. But, mark you, we hold you to your promises Admiral Dewey, the commander of the Petrel, Consul General Wildman, of Hong-kong; Consul General Pratt, of Singapore, and Consul General Williams, of Manila, all promised us that if we aided the Americans against the Spanish our independence would be assured. It is now denied that this promise was made, but President Mc-Kinley knows what the true state of af-

Kinley knows what the true state of affairs was and what our aspirations were.

"True, Dewey vanquished the Spaniards on the sea, but it was owing to the Filipinos that the Spanish were subdued on the land. Have the promises made to our people been fulfilled?

"We desire peace, but peace obtained with honor. That is the aspiration of our people.

"When I was at Washington, I made great efforts, as Aguinaldo's delegate, to arrange the affairs of our people on a most friendly basis with the American Govern-

"Where, I ask the American people, in he name of the Filipinos, is the recogcommand."

Private A. F. Doughty, Company E: "If another commander had been in charge the island campaign would have been over by this time. Otis will not accomplish anything in tenyears."

Private C. E. Doughty, Company H: "We want a general in Manila. Otis won't do. He is too slow."

Where, I ask the American people, In the name of the Filipinos, is the recognition of the independence of our country, as has been promised us? It would be more honorable for the Americans to declare our independence than to continue as they are doing. What the American Constitution says applies equally to us, namely that no people ought to be reversed.

-that no people ought to be governed
without the consent of that people.
"It may be said that to withdraw your
troops and declare our independence would
be against the amour propre of the American people, but in this case it would be a false amour propre."

"Have you any proposition to make which would open the way for peace?" I asked.

"If I had," was the answer, "It would be made to the Government at Washington, and not to the people at large, through the intervention of newspapers. If the United States Government desires to arrange matters with the Filipinos I shall be happy to do all I can to promote a good under-standing and aid toward the establishment of peace."

TROOPS AT THE PRESIDIO.

The Barracks Overcrowded by So diers for the Philippines.

San Francisco, July 19.-The largest number of troops yet assembled at the Pre-sidio was recorded on the rolls yesterday With 4,218 men the camps and barracks are now crowded almost beyond their capacity. Seven hundred of these men have orders to sail at the beginning of next week-450 on the Ohio and 250 on the Newport, with eight officers in charge.
Sixty patients were removed from the old hospital in Brick Barracks to the new general hospital on the lowest drill grounds.

There is very little sickness here ering the number of men assembles ne death has occurred in three weeks.

CANNON PLEADS GUILTY entence Will Be Pronounced on th

Polygamist Thursday. Salt Lake, July 19.-Angus M. Cannon who was arrested ten days ago on the charge of polygamy, on account of his association with his fourth plural wife, Sen-ator Mattie Hughes Cannon, was arraigned today before Judge Norrell in the district

He pleaded guilty and Thursday was se

A Telegraph Company Shut Out. Hagerstown, Md., July 19.-The construct tion gang of the Postal Cable Telegraph Company has commenced pulling up the poles planted from Huyett to Hagerstown on the Western turnpike and taking dow the wires. The company constructed the line to Hagerstown in expectation of getting in, but the mayor and the council refused them the right. The company will now go around the town to Williamsport. The line is a trunk line from the West to Baltimore. An office will be opened Williamsport.

Marriage Closely Follows Divorce chester county, Md., in 1868. Cumberland, Md., July 19.—Judge Boyd has granted an absolute divorce to Ida L. Byroad from Francis M. Byroad, who deserted her seven years ago. They were married in Washington in 1885. Immediately after the divorce was signed Mrs. Byroad was married to James H. Eaton, a boatman on the Chesspeake and Ohio Canal, who was a next stoor neighbor of the Byroads in Washington.

THE TARIFF AND BEET SUGAR. LIEUTENANT GILMORE'S DIARY. Benefits the Manufacturer and Not Found Under the Floor of His Cell

the Farmer. Boston, July 19.-Edward Atkins, a Boston sugar merchant, testified before the United States Industrial Commission subcommittee yesterday.

He told the effect of the tariff on the eet sugar, declaring that the duty imposed benefited not the farmer who grows the beets, but the sugar manufacturer. He also declared that if sugar from beets could be made for three and a half cents, as the experimental stations of the Agricultural Department have shown, there was absolutely no need of a duty. If Cuba, he said, is made an independent nation, the duty which the United States puts on sugar will wis the island expurers lab.

ruin the linted States puts on sugar win ruin the island commercially.

"The way to reduce the cost of sugar to the consumer it to take the duty off raw sugar," said Mr. Atkins. He was asked if he thought it advisable for the Government to do anything to encourage domestic production. "I do not," he replied.

Mr. Atkins was asked: "Why is it in this rest concern names.

Mr. Atkins was asked: "Why is it in this great country that one large concern names and fixes the price of sugar?"

"The answer is simple enough," Mr. Atkins replied. "The various concerns combined, and were able to produce sugar at a reduced price. They were therefore able to name the price."

A large number listened to the story of alleged boycott in the fresh fish business of Boston at the afternoon session of the subcommittee. The side of the Gloucester men and the others outside the "combination" was opened by John P. Lockel, of Chelsa, a wholesale fish dealer, who declared that the Boston Wholesale Fish Dealers' Assoa wholesale fish dealer, who declared that the Boston Wholesale Fish Dealers' Association had held meetings and drawn a black list, besides issuing a circular to the commission merchants, whereby the association prescribed that its customers should buy off members of the association prescribed that its customers should buy off members of members of the association only, with the penalty of loss of business relations if buying elsewhere. Mr. Lockel said he had a free market to sell of course, but he could not buy of any member of the association. Mr. Farquhar elicited from the witness that the so-called boycott was private and individual, in that it arose from failure to transact business through the association, and he remarked to sol, and the march again without breaking. We were so sick that they could hardly walk, but the narick them with their guns to make them move faster, shouting with the narick guards struck them with their guns to make them move faster, shouting with the narick guards struck them with their guns to make them move faster, shouting with the narick guards struck them with their guns to make them move faster, shouting with the narick guards struck them with their guns to make them move faster, shouting with the narick guards struck them with their guns to make them move faster, shouting with the narick guards struck them with their guns to make them move faster, shouting with the narick guards struck them with their guns to make them move faster, shouting with the narick purple with the narick guards struck them with their guns to make them move faster, shouting with the narick purple of them, said them, and, with advancing years, desire their wards of them, and, with advancing vars, desire their their committee of the second in the could hardly walk, but the narick them with the purple of them, said of them, and, with advancing vars, desire their their committees of them. Many who bear these murks grow thed of them, and, with advancing vars, desire their their committees and influence of to Chairman Smythe that he did not see how the subcommittee could suggest a rem-

John R. Neal, of the Wholesale Fish Dealers' Association, was then called, and Mr. Farquhar explained to him that un-less there was enough in the case to war-rant a recommendation for legislation to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, or to warrant action under the Sherman anti-trust law, there would be no use of the Commission hearing further.

OIL MONOPOLY IN NEW MEXICO. A Marine on Duty in Samon Killed

Territorial Authorities to Proceed Against Continental Company. Santa Fe, N. M., July 19 .- War was delared vesterday by the Territory of New

Mexico on the Continental Oil Company, which is identical with the Standard Oil Company. The last legislature passed laws appointing a commerce commission and providing for the inspection of coal oil and a certain fee be paid for the inspection. The company has thus far openly defied the law, and today the commerce commission instructed Solicitor General E. L. Bartlett to proceed against the com-

Neill B. Field of Albuquerque, is attorney for the oil company, and both sides are anxious to push the suit so as to get the United States Court to pass upon the constitutionality of the law. A jury be waived before the district court and the case will be brought before the Territorial supreme court in August and before the United States supreme court in October. The feeling against the oil company in the Territory is bitter, as the retail price of 30 cents a gallon charged for coal oil is 30 cents a gallon charged for coal oil is deemed much too high, and a strong fight will be made by the Territorial authorities against the monopoly with a view of break-

STRIPPING THE COLUMBIA. She May Be Fitted With a New Suit

of Canvas.

Bristol, R. I., July 19.—The yacht Columbia was stripped of her sails yesterday afternoon and today she is anchored off the Herreschoff shops without a bit of canvas aboard. All the sails were sent ashore to the sail loft where they will be refitted. It may be that another suit of canvas will be broken in before the first trial race with

the Defender off Newport next Friday.

Mr. Iselin and Designer Herreschoff went aboard the new boat this afternoon, and after a careful inspection above and below decks decided upon the changes to be made before the series of contests with the old cup challenger. It was determined that the Oregon pine mast should stay where it is until the Newport races end. The new steel spar is ready but will not be stepped until the Columbia returns to Bristol. The crew of the Columbia say they have set the big spinnaker in one minute and four seconds and can do it in the second sand can do it in the second below decks decided upon the changes faster time if necessary. They now feel that they have been sufficiently drilled to hold their own against the Scandinavian sallors on board the Defender.

MORE WAGES FOR SMELTERS.

Owners and Strikers in Colorado Nearing an Agreement. Colorado Springs, Col., July 19.-While the effect of the supreme court decision declaring the eight-hour-day law unconstitutional has been to remove all grounds of dispute between smeller owners and striking employes, the latter will probably secure advanced wages and shorter hours. The strike was for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. Now that the eight-hour law is declared invalid, it would seem that nothing remains but to resume work as

formerly. formerly.

Pending the decision, however, smelter owners and the strikers were occupied with overtures that will result to the advantage of the latter. The Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Works, at Colorado City, em-Reduction Works, at Colorado City, employing 120 men will continue at prices ensuring 15 per cent advance. At Leadville eight, ten, and twelve-hour shifts are assured. At Florence 250 men are employed and an eight-hour day will prevail. A new scale at Pueblo is assured by which the employes will gain. At Denver, according to President Grant, a 10 per cent advance is probable. The strike thus far has cost \$2,000.000 in shortage in mineral output. \$2,000,000 in shortage in mineral output, and \$5,000,000 in wages direct and indirect. A general resumption about August 1, is

THREE MEN DROWNED. A Canoe Run Down by a Schooner in

Norfolk Harbor. Norfolk, Va., July 19.—The schooner Levin A. Insley, of Baltimore, Capt. Jefferson Davis, ran into and sunk a canoe in the harbor yesterday morning, causing the loss of three lives. Carry Allmand, his brother Rupert and son David, were the victims. Their frail craft, from which they were tonging clams, was run into by the schooner, which, loaded with lumber, was en route to Newport News when the acci-dent occurred. Immediately after the crash a boat was lowered from the Insley and the

crew were in readiness to render assist crew were in readiness to render assist-ance, but the canoe's occupants never came to the surface after they went down. Captain Davis returned to Norfolk and made a report of the accident at the cus-tombouse. He states that as soon as he saw the canoe he made an effort to avoid a collision. Captain Davis resides in Balti-more. The Insley is owned in Baltimore by W. W. Roberts. She was built in Dor-

Died From the Effects of Torture. Cumberland, Md., July 29 .- Mrs. William McCullough, aged sixty years, died at Paw Paw Tunnel, in Oldstown district, Allegany county, from the effects of the torture which she and her husband some months ago underwent at the hands of robbers, who stole nearly \$1,000. Mr. McCullunth recovered

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Lieutenant Gilmore, of the gunboat York-

town, stating in what part of his cell,

under the stone floor, would be found a

the wall of the prison at San Isidro.

SHOT BY HIS CORPORAL.

Cost Hundreds of Millions.

CATHOLICS IN CHINA.

The Emperor Issues a Decree Rec-

ognizing the Denomination.

Olympia brings news that the Chinese Em-

press has issued a decree recognizing the

Catholic religion throughout China and ac-

cording an official grade to all Catholic missionaries, who thus rank as mandarins. A French protectorate of Catholics in

China is also recognized, with all its privi-

leges.

This recognition was secured as a result of strong French demands made following the murder of French missionaries

in the interior provinces. It is hoped that the edict will give the missionaries greater protection than they have had heretofore.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Not a Real One.

Our Polished Fellow-Citizens.

(From the New York Journal.)

The Source.

The Natural Place.
(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"Briggs isn't a man of much polish."
"Except on his cost sleeves."

A Smart Child.

(From Tit-Bits.)

Tacoma, Wash., July 19.-The steamship

Pittsburg, July 19 .- The

Tobacco smokers have been more exempt from influenza during the recent epidemics than those persons who are not habitual smokers. at San Isidro. San Francisco, July 19.—At the fall of the last Filipino capital, San Isidro, when Colonel Summers entered the city with

the Oregon and Minnesota troops, Ser-geant Black and Corporal Harding, with a squad of Oregon and Minnesota men, went to the prison there. They found a

Coronach is a name formerly used for the fu-eral dirge among the Irish and Scottish High-landers. The dirge, disused in Scotland, is in Ireland commonly known as the "keen."

There was no signature to the diary, and it was broken off abruptly in the middle of a sentence. Several pages of its first part were missing. It is evident that they referred to the writer's life from the time of his capture on January 27 to March 28, when Malolos was taken by the Americans. Following are extracts from the diary:

and children all fleeing the control of the largest shipments of agricultural force of the largest shipments of agricultural. the diary:
"Men, women, and children all fleeing from the advancing Americans. At Bali-usg we were taken into a convent and put

One of the largest shipments of agricultumachinery to South America ever made

make it as easy as possible for us, bringing us some rice and fish to eat. We saw many wounded there. Next morning we were awakened by natives throwing stones from the case of Lake and the case of L shore, and three inches more in the cases of Eric and Ontario. There is also a greater pre-cipitation on the eastern shores of Lakes Hu-ron and Michigan than on the western.

thing else."

Later they heard of the five days armistice. The diary concludes: "The five days passed slowly and heavily, although we had plenty to eat, all donations of the

A law was recently passed in Norway prohib-

San Francisco, July 19.—According to a statement made by a member of the marine guard that was stationed at the United States Consulate at Apia during the recent hostilities in Samoa, Private Holloway, of the marines, was not killed by a Samoan, but was the victim of an American bullet sent from a gun in the hands of one of his own comrades.

Holloway's life, it is asserted, never

Holloway's life, it is asserted, never would have been sacrificed had it not been for the actions of the commander of the guard, Lieut. C. Morrast Perkins, Scotch chemist, Mr. Edward Standford. The in-

pling, and at nothing, as the hostile Samoans kept at a safe distance. Of the death of Holloway the marine said:

"On a dark, rainy night Holloway was on guard leaning against the front steps, with his waterproof coat wrapped around him. At 10:30 o'clock one of the corporals obtained permission to go under the house with a light to search for the enemy, who, he declared, were hiding there. After a very exhaustive search, with a revolver at full cock in one hand and a lantern in the other, he returned to the veranda, reported that he could find no one, and resumed his station. Suddenly, after a short time, he jumped up, calling out: There tiney are! and began to fire out across the front veranda. Several others near him heard Holloway cry, 'Oh, my God!' and gaw him fall."

It is said that the marines were not well handled and they and the officer in command were censured when they returned to the ship.

ENORMOUS STEEL CONTRACT.

A new paper product is the result of the efterprise of one of the Japanese paper companies. It is a substitute for ordinary singles, and being much casel to mainly selling for about one-half the paper when the labor of mechanics, and are said to be as proof against rain and fire as the ordinary articles. Paper shingles have been adopted for the subrocting of the neckandary of a curious newspaper has been found in the French national archives, says "Literature." It is dated January 4, 1995, and is called the paper seems to have been an attempt to place were on an equal faoting with men. The familine ploneers of 1858 were evidently menty 190 years alwayd of their time. "La Fronde," the Parisan newspaper, written printend to the ship.

ENORMOUS STEEL CONTRACT.

The Carnegies to Sunnly Plates to

III., and the McKee's Rocks works.

When in full operation the car company will employ about 12,000 men, and from present indications all will be employed steadily for years. The Carnegie Steel, Company will employ several thousand men to fill the contract for plates.

sailor who was drawned when the stop was sank at Santiago.

J. B. Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, who is an emiment philologist, tells me, says the Washington correspondent of the "Chicago Recond," that the word "don" in the Spanish language originated in the same way as the word "con." The latter, as was stated a few days agd, is composed of the initials of the title "constable police." "A long time ago," aid Mr. Calvo, "in the church of Spain, a distinction was made in the baptismal records of the nobility, by writing after the name the word. "do origen noble" (of noble origin), from which the initials flow, now used as a title, were derived. It is customary nowadays, however, to address every man as "senor don." But that is not the end of the story. There is a still more curious compliment for a lady in dona, which is the fernimine of don, just as senora is the feminine of the term senor, which means gentleman, or is equivalent to the English 'sir.' Senor don means 'honorable gontleman,' Senora dona, therefore, means 'honorable lady.' When the words are used separately, senor usually goes with the family name, like Senor Quesada, or Mr. Paumeefore, and don with the first name, as Don Gonzalo in a more familiar way, like the English Sir.' Julian.

Prof. Tucker, of Columbia University, has sug-

"Isabel, your new hat is absurd; it looks just like a huge flower bed,"
"Well, you needn't get so excited, Edgar; you don't have to get up before daylight and pull weeds out of it." Prof. Tocker, of Columbia University, has sue ceeded in producing the greatest heat yet known to man. A specially constructed electrical furto man. A specially constructed electrical furnace and current of unusual power were used
to create this temperature, which was so high
that under it steel, hard quantz, and even platinum were vaporized. As for ordinary cruechles,
they disappeared at once in a little paff of
smoke. The heat obtained, says the "Boston
Transcript," was 0.500 degrees Fahrenheit, 500
degrees hotter than any temperature before produced. It is difficult to appreciate the degree of
such heat without some comparisons. Scalding
water means a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and red-hot iron 800 degrees. Steel
melts at 3,000 degrees and boils like water at
3,500 degrees. As for the heat of the unin, it is
estimated at 10,000 degrees, so that Prof. Tucker
obtained a temperature which came within only
3,700 degrees of old Sol himself. Scientifically,
the experiment was of importance, because it has
demonstrated that the degree of least obtained
some time ago by Prof. Mobron, of Paris, was
not the greatest possible. Commercially, it is
useful, because it has shown that diamonds of
marketable size and purity may be made artificially. Further, it has given to commerce two
products of almost incalculable value—calcium
carbide and rillcum carbide. Stranger—Can you direct me to the corner of froadway and Twenty-third Street? Policeman—G'wan, Haven't yez been in this country longer than Oi hov? (From the Yonkers Statesman.) Bill—That fellow has some very good ideas. Jill—Yes; he must have a lot of bright friends. "You never now my hands as dirty as that," said a mother, reproachfully, to her little eight-year-old girl. I never see you when you was a lit-

L. E. Gilbert, of Marysville, Kan., accompa-nied by twenty-five herders, is coming through from Oregon with 25,000 aheep. It is an all-summer's job.

The Bank of England note is 5½ by 8½ inches in dimension, and is printed in black ink on Irish linen water-marked paper, plain white and with ragged edges. ripher message written on the wall by

The largest shiry in the world is located four teen miles from Newark, N. J., the minimum

into a room about 6 by 10 with nothing to sleep on but the floor and a litter covered with blood. The sergeant of the guard was a young Spaniard, and he tried to There are eight inches more rainfall on the

through the windows at us to see us move. About 9 o'clock we were started on the march again without breakfast.

"Many of the Spaniards were so sick

"Many of the Spaniards were so sick

"I have been as the castern shores of Lakes Humov and Michigan than on the western. Br. Felix Brunet, a surgeon of the French many that the second states are supported by the seco

pretty little village of Danwich was formerly a large town, and held no small place among the commercial cities of the kingdom. All its churches and monastic institutions have been washed away by the s.a. and a large forest has followed the buildings. we had pienty to eat, all donations of the Spaniards, except four motas a day each and two measures of rice apiece given by the government. This alone would just about have kept body and soul together. We sang songs together to show that we were in good spirits." The names of all the Vorktown ottogers were secretical to

iting the sale of tobacco to any boy under six-teen years of age without a signed order from the Yorktown prisoners were scratched on an adult relative or employer. Even tourists who offer rigarettes to beys render themselves liable to prosecution. The police are instructed to conficule the pipes, cigars, and cigarettes of lade who smoke in the public streets. A fine for the offence is also imposed, which may be anywhere between 50 cents and 825. San Francisco, July 19.—According to a

who, without justification, constantly informed the men that they were in imminent danger of annihilation.

He caused them repeatedly to fire in the dead of night at an imaginary foe, and had them worked up to such a tension that their guns were continually popping, and at nothing, as the hostile Samoans kept at a safe distance. Of the death of Holloway the marine said:

South chemist, Mr. Edward Standford. The infusion vessel, and indicator regulates the speed at which a quantity of water falls into the infusion vessel, and at the end of four minutes—or the liquid, having risen to a certain height, runs by means of a sphon into the teaport. The apparatus is useful actionly for tea, but for plasmaceutical infusions.

A new paper product is the result of the endeath of Holloway the marine said:

The Carnegies to Supply Plates to Journal Illustre," of Paris, "in the London

company will furnish 30,000 tons of steel plates a month for a period of ten years.

Many improvements and the increase of the capacity at the Homestead steel plant were made necessary to fill this heavy order for plates. The starting of two new plate mills and ten open hearth steel furnaces was for the material for the first instalment of the order. Work on the other plate mills will be completed in a few weeks, and all will be operated to supply the Pressed Steel Car Company with material.

When the McKee's Rocks plant is completed the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation, as followed the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation, as followed the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation, as followed the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation, as followed the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation, as followed the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation, as followed the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation, as followed the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation, as followed the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation as followed the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation as followed the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation will be a trolley road in Pekin and another in Seoul, Korra, before there is one in London, says the "Chicago Record." The track is already laid in Seoul and the cars large when the work one in London, says the "Chicago Record." The track is already laid in Seoul and the cars large will be a trolley road in Pekin and another in Seoul, Korra, before there is one in London, says the "Chicago Record." The track is already laid in Seoul and the cars large will be care large will be a trolley road in Pekin and another in Seoul, Korra, before there is one in London, says the "Chicago Record." The track is a pleted the Pressed Steel Car Company will have four large works in operation, as fol-lows: At Pittsburg, formerly the Fox A desputch from Norfolk, Va., June 18, says: "Hilary Jones, a negro laborer, has made a Pressed Steel Company's works; at Alle-gheny, formerly the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Company's works; the plant at Joliet, Ill., and the McKee's Rocks works.

"Hilary Jones, a negro laborer, has made a grewsome find in the hold of the former Spanish cruiser, Reina Mercedes, now in dry dock at the may yard. The Mercedes was put in dock to have her bottom cleaned and holes plugged. Jones was sent to ciean a bilge hole, which had become choked, and stumbled against something hard. He picked up the two objects, which proved to be a human skull, with black hair on top, and a hone from a leg. The frightened negro rushed up on deck, and could not be induced to return to the ship's hold. The skull and bone were secured by relic-hunters. It is believed to be part of the remains of a Spanish satlor who was drowned when the ship was sunk at Santiago.

J. B. Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, who is